

SPORTS

Hard week in the match

The last week was not easy for the participants in the world chess title match. On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday and on Thursday, Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov came to the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow to take more and more "bites" in each other. Though Karpov still leads 5-1, there is a new upsurge of a most interesting struggle in the match.

A reminder: to win the match either opponent has to be the first to win six games. The Moscow duel should continue to this moment.

'Victory-40'

Radio sports fans throughout the world are contesting for the diploma, "Victory-40", instituted by the USSR Federation of Radio Sport. Radio links effected by means of any radiation or via an amateur radio satellite which has memorial stations with special call signs will be taken into account till May 9.

Such stations are operating in all the capitals of constituent and autonomous republics in the USSR, as well as in cities awarded the title of hero for their contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany, and in places where guerrilla detachments were active. Special signs have also been set aside for sportsmen who fought in the past war.

The diploma, "Victory-40", will be awarded to radio fans who score 1,418 points, which is equal to the number of days for which the Soviet people fought against Nazi Germany.

Vitaly YEVDOKIMOV



Moscow Region Dynamo recently employed Italy's Mapi 3-1 in a Cup Holders Cup game in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

The price of 'Crystal Skate'

The win of Leningrad figure skaters, Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, of the national championship pairs title in Dnepropetrovsk again confirmed the "price" of performance at the first big event of the season, the International Tournament "Moscow News" Prize. Recently in Moscow the Leningrad pair won the "Crystal Skate" and now have scored another win. Significantly, the 1984 Olympic bronze medalists beat Olympic champions, also from Leningrad, Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev (coached by Tamara Moskvina), for whom the championship was the first start in the new season. They missed the "Moscow News" Tournament owing to Vasiliev's injury. Interestingly, the Olympic winners just cannot win a national title, hard as they try. For Seleznyova and Makarov, meanwhile this is already a second such title. Their coach, Igor Moskvina, said that the successful performance at the Moscow tournament gave them more confidence in the new season where they set the highest goals for themselves. Their short and free programmes included ultra-C elements performed with outward ease and ballet artistry. Their programmes are miniplays on ice to the music of Rossini and M. Jarre. After the short programme the winners were a bit behind the Olympic champions but performed the short programme with inspiration, getting 5.8.5.0 marks.

Veronika Pershina and Marat Akbarov, coached by triple Olympic winner, Irina Rodnina, placed third in their best performance of the past year or two.

The championship in Dnepropetrovsk was the final exam for the Soviet skaters before the European championship due in Goteborg, Sweden, on February 4-10.



Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov.

Soviet team starts preparation

The USSR football team has launched a new stage in preparation for the elimination games of the world football cup due in Mexico in 1986.

Head coach, Eduard Malafayev, invited the following players for first training session this year: Dadashev, Biryukov, Sukhodolov, Larionov, Borovskiy, Vishnevskiy, Balacha Demyanenko, Gotsmanov, Zygmantovich, Aleinikov, Litovchenko, Gavrilov, Shavlo, Protasov, Dmitriyev, Klementyev, Stukashov and Kondratyev.

There are many new players, says Malafayev. The players selected made a fine job at the finish of the national championship. In the season the team, which got only a point from World Cup elimination games against Norway and Ireland, was very unaggressive, to speak frankly, on the opponents' side of the pitch. I hope that the dash of the young will help us overcome our difficulties.

ZALGIRIS AHEAD

In a European Cup Winners Cup game at home the Zalgiris basketball club beat Spanish KAI team from Saragosa 95-90 and leads its subgroup with three wins in three games.

The team is now training at its Novogorsk camp outside Moscow. In mid-January we will play in India and then continue preparation for the elimination games in Italy. There we will meet the national youth team and local clubs. In the final test match on March 27 in Tallin, we will play a friendly with Austria. On April 17, we will meet Switzerland in an elimination game.

PARIS-ALGIERS-DAKAR

Several racers in the 7th marathon rally, Paris-Algiers-Dakar, have dropped out, most of them amateurs. On the first 435 km stretch in Algeria between Quergis and El Golea, Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband Stefano Casaghi, dropped out after their 15-tonne lorry overturned. The princess was behind the wheel and she had outstripped three lorries but failed to get a grip on the car when one wheel got stuck in a small sand heap. Both were unhurt but despite the fact that to repair the custom-made lorry costing one million West German marks would take only a few hours they elected to withdraw.

The same lot was in store for popular French alger, Michel Sardou and his teammate Jean-Pierre Jabouille, a former Formula 1 driver. They took 20 hours to cover the stretch because their car's right front suspension kept breaking down and they also had to drop out. Now the caravan has passed Niger and the number of drop-outs is steadily mounting—some of them got direct to hospital. For instance, French motorcyclist, Jean-Michel Baron, rammed his Honda into a big stone, fell off and broke a leg, and Jean-Luc Therier sustained a severe injury to the head after his Citroen got in a crash. While the race continues, its organizer, Thierry Sabine, is already thinking of staging a new trans-atlantic rally, Paris-Sao Paulo-Rio. Boris MIKHAILOV

Second result, third place

The third place has been won by Lembit Olli from Estonia (USSR) at the junior European chess championship in the Dutch city of Groningen. Lembit's second result is 8.5 points. The first best result, 9.5 points, has been shown by two contestants—Alfonso Romero of Spain and the 15-year-old Ferdinand Hellers of Sweden who has been awarded the champion's title as having the best coefficient.

To Seefeld via Krasnogorsk

The many-time winner of world championships, Olympic champion Raisa Sudeikina (nee Sytkivskaya) has confirmed her role as the leader among the Soviet women skiers. She confidently won the last elimination contest held here before the world championship in Seefeld in Austria—the ten-kilometre race (trial) after time in 31 min 24 sec. Other prize winners were Liliya Vasilchenko of Novosibirsk—31 min 48 sec and Yuliya Stepanova of Ufa—32 min 15 sec.

Among men who contested the 30-kilometre race, the victory in the absence of the four-time Olympic winner Nikolai Zimiyatov from the Moscow Region who has ensured a place for himself in the team, has been scored by Vladimir Shumov of Alma-Ata with 1 hour 24 min 04 sec. He gained success by skidding forward in the last few kilometres. The title of the best skiers also includes Alexander Balyuk of Kiev with 1 hour 24 min 19 sec and Mikhail Devyatkov of Perm—1:25:11 time in 1 hour 24 min 51 sec.

Breaking the world record

The cyclist Erica Salomae of Tallinn, contesting at the Aeroflot international competition in Kyrlatskoye set up on January 8 a world record for indoor tracks by racing five kilometres in 6 minutes 39.585 sec. It is 2.7 sec up on the previous record set up by Galina Tsareva.



Erica Salomae with coach Stanislav Solov'yov before the race.

Photo by Andrii Golov



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USSR STANDS FOR BUSINESSLIKE TALKS

The talks in Geneva were not easy and sometimes very complicated if not tense in the political sense of the word. On the whole, however, they were businesslike, serious and frank.

This is how Andrei Gromyko described the results of his meeting with the US State Secretary Shultz, addressing Soviet observers.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Dwelling on the meeting, A. A. Gromyko emphasized that the view has prevailed that the question of either strategic weapons or medium-range nuclear weapons cannot be examined without the question of preventing the arms race in space. The US side eventually agreed to accept this point of view. This is a positive fact, Gromyko stated.

The Soviet Minister said that he had received a letter from Shultz in which the US Government intended to abide by the records reached in Geneva and that it regarded seriously the commitments assumed under those agreements. This is a positive sign.

WHY SPACE

After all, Gromyko went on, it is possible theoretically to visualize such a situation where success could be achieved in questions of strategic armaments and in questions of medium-range nuclear armaments.

There is an arms race in outer space and it is increasingly getting a filling in the form of corresponding arms. This would not only bring to naught but also surpass what has been done on the Earth. As a result the balance would be adverse for peace and

the situation would be complicated and still more dangerous. We said this straightforwardly to the Government of the USA, its allies and all the world. And we talked about this in Geneva. And we were speaking firmly and — I am ready to use such a word — sharply, Gromyko stressed.

We wanted to bring this home to the American administration and to those who supported and continue to support its viewpoint on questions of space. The conclusion we made — we also repeated it in Geneva — is: it is impossible to examine productively questions of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons without considering questions of space, outer space.

If the American administration had no plans for establishing a so-called large-scale anti-missile defence network then the question of involving space and considering everything together would not have arisen. Space must be kept clean and the arms race must not be allowed to spread to it.

STRUCTURE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Since there exists the need for considering together the problems of space and the problems of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear

arms it is logical to build the structure of talks in such a way that one thing should correspond to another, Gromyko pointed out. Therefore we suggested that every side should be represented by one delegation although it should, of course, include three groups so that one of them could deal with the questions of space, another with strategic nuclear armaments, and the third with medium-range nuclear armaments.

Every group should concern itself with its particular field, but there will inevitably arise questions that will also interest another group, questions connected with those discussed in the second group and in the third group.

We stand for businesslike talks, for a serious approach, for the goals set in Geneva to be really pursued, for the sides not to be shy, for each of them not to try to deceive the other and secure some advantage in violation of the principle of equality and equal security, Gromyko said. Each of the sides should proceed from the assumption

(Continued on page 2)

Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION OF A THREE-KILOMETRE-LONG UNDERGROUND RAILWAY LINE TO A NEW STATION, RYBATSKOYE, IN LENINGRAD, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. The commissioned section of the Leningrad Metro connects a major residential estate, growing on a former settlement of Rybatskoye with enterprises in the Nevskaya Zastava District. Transport links with the recreation zones on the banks of Lake Ladoga have been improved. Over the past four

years the length of Metro lines in the city on the Neva has increased by almost fifteen kilometres.

IN THE UKRAINIAN CITY OF KHARKOV AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT HAS CHANGED TO THE USE OF A MORE ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICALLY PURE TYPE OF FUEL. The first automobile gas filling compressor station in the region, designed to service five hundred automobiles a day, has been commissioned here. The change to this type of fuel is profitable. In one year, an automobile running on natural gas saves up to three tonnes of petrol and leaves the air basin of the city cleaner.



His life—a biography of the country

There are three people walking along a corridor in the Smolny Institute which, in October 1917, was the headquarters of the Revolution. They are people of different generations but of common fate.

To the left is the oldest—Vasily Vinogradov. He has a straight carriage and an upturned moustache of a valour. He is arguing about something with his companions. It would be hard to believe that he has just celebrated his 90th birthday. He has lived seventy of the ninety years as a Party member.

Vasily Vinogradov is one of the few people still living who saw Lenin and spoke to him. Vinogradov was a participant in the October Revolution, the "red" director of the Metallicheskii Zavod and a regimental

commander during the Great Patriotic War.

Vinogradov has just been awarded a second Hero of Socialist Labour Gold Star.

In the middle is a worker at Metallicheskii Zavod, Vinogradov's pupil Vladimir Chicharov, who is a team leader, twice Hero of Socialist Labour, and a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. As a boy he lived through the siege of Leningrad.

To the right is Leningrad sculptor Mikhail Anikushin. In the days of the siege he was a student of the Academy of Arts. Later, he became a stretcher carrier in a hospital headed by Vinogradov. Bach Leningrader knows Anikushin's works—monuments to Lenin, Pushkin, and to defenders of the city on the Neva.

1985 exhibition profile

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has arranged a press conference to announce its exhibition programme for 1985. Says Vladimir Pletnyov, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber Board: "In 1984 the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry arranged over two hundred displays. Exports alone, sponsored 150 exhibitions attended by 5,503 firms and organizations from 36 countries and West Berlin. A total of 2.8 million people visited the exhibitions last year, including 1.12 million specialists. Within the programme of the exhibition 1,307 lectures were de-

livered for a total audience of 60.4 thousand Soviet specialists. The total deals signed at the exhibitions are 5,043 million rubles worth.

In 1985, our country will be the venue for 18 international exhibitions, three major exhibitions with Soviet participation, 14 all-foreign shows, and a CMEA-sponsored exhibition. Among those taking part will be many partners of long standing. Now being discussed is the possibility to arrange a US exhibition on energy resources and environmental protection.

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A WAY TOWARDS
DISARMAMENT

Berlin. The GDR favours the Geneva agreement on the subject-matter and objectives of the upcoming USSR-US negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. It opens up the opportunity for arms limitations and reductions and, ultimately, towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. This was stated by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, who addressed, in Berlin, J. Rau, Minister-President of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia and Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

In the current complicated international situation, the GDR leader pointed out, (fighting for peace, detente and disarmament requires more resolution than ever before. This concerns in full measure the two German states. Special concern is caused by certain public statements made in West Germany which again question the post-war realities in Europe. This speaks of the fact that the forces seeking to revise West German relations with socialist countries have become more active.

As for the GDR, it would continue to do its best to ensure lasting peace and to side with those who wish constructive dialogue and peaceful coexistence policies continue and the coalition of reason and realism prevail, Erich Honecker stated.



The dazzling opportunity. Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

USSR STANDS
FOR BUSINESSLIKE TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

that the other will not permit this principle to be abandoned. We stand for pursuing the goal of peace, mutually acceptable solutions and preparation of appropriate agreements.

FINAL OBJECTIVE

One of the main goals of the talks, as both powers stated, is the complete exclusion of nuclear weapons from the arms arsenals, Gromyko stressed. It is a very important accord and it

was included in the joint statement. Nothing was said in this earlier joint Soviet statements.

It is necessary for even of the two powers, not only Soviet Union but also United States, in military, economic, arms and disarmament, to bring that goal, by decision, complete exclusion nuclear weapons from armaments, nearer and nearer.

(For a complete text of interview see Supplement "Moscow News" No. 3).

A farce
in the making

Islamabad. Speaking on national television, the head of the military administration in Pakistan General Zia ul-Haq announced the general elections are to be held later in the year, for the first time after the parliament was dissolved by the military regime in 1977. The elections for the lower house are scheduled for February 25, and the upper house will be elected in the middle of March, while the elections in the provinces will take place on February 28. At all the stages, the elections will be held on a non-party basis.

News agencies report that General Zia has decided that the political parties banned since 1979 will not be allowed to take part in the election process. Members of the government of the late Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto and also the leaders of the Pakistan People's Party and of other opposition parties are barred from the contest even as independent candidates.

The leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which, with eleven opposition parties, have decided to boycott the "general elections", having described them as "a crude political farce" designed to make legitimate the general's rule.

FACTS
and EVENTS

① The policy of Somalia's military administration in South Africa on granting a military base in the territory of this African nation contradicts the principles of the OAU, the African Union of South Africa and SWAPO circulated in South Africa.

② Britain's Labour cabinet Foreign Minister, David Owen, has called for an end to the deployment in British American cruise missiles in the Atlantic Ocean.

③ The units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, supported by Vietnamese volunteers, have routed another grouping of reactionaries who tried to stage a coup in the west part of the Pursat province.

Bhopal tragedy
repeat itself
in the Philippines

Manila. Operations by national corporations in the Philippines, using advanced processes and crude elementary safety rules, harm the interests of the people. Rafael Recto, deputy National Assembly speaker of the Philippines, told a forum staged by several women's organizations.

This policy, he stressed, resulting in disasters like occurred in the Indian city of Bhopal at a chemical plant owned by the US-based multinational Carbide Corporation. The day, he noted, could repeat in the Philippines where a huge Electric Corporation building a nuclear power plant in the province of Batangas.

The results of the Nakasone's visit to the USA produced a wave of indignation in Tokyo, as all the opposition parties issued formal statements describing Nakasone's "understanding" as extremely dangerous for the cause of peace and the fate of Japan itself.

Thus, contrary to all prophecies, the year of the bull started unhappily for Japan—it has already become "a year of confrontation with the government", as it was described by Kyodo Tsushin.

Guadeloupe, a French overseas department, lives under legislation and legal practice of the metropolis. The indigenous population is struggling for independence in which they are encouraged by the successes scored by Latin American peoples fighting against imperialist domination. French authorities have resorted to force to put down popular actions. Pictured by "Le Figaro" is a demonstration of protest at the Palace of Justice in Basse-Terre.



RESPONSE Televised admission

Laws exist so that they could be violated. Some businessmen would simply go bankrupt if they observed their own country's legislation, such as a ban which has been imposed on the arms supplies to the racist regime in South Africa.

In Denmark, a scandal has broken out following news disclosures concerning the operations by Danish shipowners who have illegally delivered weapons to Pretoria, South Africa, member of Parliament Soren Rissioj of the Socialist People's Party made an attempt about calling these operations "a mechanism" and demanded a thorough investigation. During 1981-1982, the privately owned shipping company, Vesta, organized transportation of weapons to South Africa. This was not just a separate run, but five in succession. The weapons

were clandestinely loaded onto a ship, the "Chine Maru", in the port of Bordeaux, France, and, under Panamanian registry, it quietly sailed to the port of Durban in South Africa.

The Vesta's owners put into their pockets a solid wad of money amounting to no less than six million kroner.

There is another side to this unseemly affair. The France-Press news agency reports that these deliveries of weapons were approved by the French Government in 1981. The AFP maintains that the go-ahead was given under pressure from Pretoria who threatened to cancel a major non-military order which France was to fill for South Africa.

The South African arms dealers acted through go-betweens under false papers. The men who

was Tom Posenberg of Stockholm. The lethal cargo, under false bills of lading, was destined for the Argentine navy. Everything seemed to go pat. Besides, not only the South African authorities were interested in this illegal deal. That is why no one in particular wanted to dig up the whole affair either in Denmark or in France which officially had cancelled the agreement on arms supplies to South Africa.

The Danish police has now started an investigation. However, even before it has started, the Vesta's owner Jorgen Jensen admitted in an interview on Danish television (though not before the trial) that the company shipped weapons to South Africa in violation of the Danish legislation and the UN embargo.

Yuri DUKSIN

Quirks of French justice

Paris. Investigations into the crimes committed by former chief of Gestapo in Lyons, Klaus Barbie, has concluded after twenty-three months.

The case against the wartime Nazi criminal has been sent to a court in Lyons and hearings will start by the end of this year. Of the eight original charges which were first brought against Barbie, only three will be dealt with in court, including deprivation of 850 grown-ups to the concentration camps of Cevelin and Ravensbrück and of children from Lyons, near Lyons. Five other charges on the murder of Resistance fighters were dropped allegedly because they do not constitute a crime against humanity and therefore fall under the statute of limitations.

This creates a very strange situation in which the court is to deal with what "la Monda" describes as a very slender volume of charges, which obviously do not correspond to the gravity of the crimes committed by the "butcher of Lyons".

It would therefore appear that Klaus Barbie bears no responsibility for the murder of many people in the French Resistance Movement and that he is innocent of a direct participation in the murder of one of the Resistance leaders, Jean Moulin.

Nigeria reduces
dependence on foreigners

Lagos. The Government of Nigeria has announced its decision to limit appointment of foreign citizens to leading posts in the national economy for the purpose of eliminating the West's domination in this area. The decision made public here by the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Republic M. Magoro promises, among other things, for appointment to the key posts of the sphere of finances, industry, and transport of primarily Nigerians.

With the connivance of the very corrupt regime the Western monopolies did nothing to strain national cadres and prestige Nigerians from running their companies. The INCA's report, circulated at the UN headquarters by the UN Secretary-General, on control over population trends and policy. The average age of people in developed countries is 32 years

while in Asia and Latin America—21 years.

At present the mean population growth rate stands at 1.65 per cent a year, compared with two per cent in the 60s. Yet this decline is uneven. In Africa the growth rates in Africa are three per cent, 2.9 per cent in West Asia, and 2.1 and 2.4 per cent respectively in South Asia and

Science
and technology

ROCK PAINTINGS

About 20,000 paintings and 2,000 writings have been discovered on rocks by Pakistani and FRG archaeologists, reports the UPI news agency. Ancient murals painted 1,500 years ago covered the walls of the Buddhist complex which was situated 325 km north-east of Islamabad, close to the famous Silk Way.

ATTUNING TRUMPETS

A musician playing a wind instrument finds it difficult to get the desired sound. Being reflected from the walls of a room, sound waves return to the ears of the instrument and interfere with the emerging sound. The purity and the timbre of sound get distorted.

A trumpet may be aided with a new device made in France—sound controller. This is a small resonator which is fixed outside the cow or the mouthpiece of the instrument, and communicates with its bell. Inside the resonator there is a piston, the position of which can be changed by means of a

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE BEACHHEAD OF TWO AGGRESSIONS

The secret of the unusual generosity of the White House towards Islamabad lies in the fact that Pakistan pays for it by its national sovereignty writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA. The USA needs Pakistani territory and it has got it. It turned the country into a beachhead of two aggressions—an open one against the people's power in Afghanistan and a secret one against India. There are over a hundred camps and centres training counter-revolutionary gangs sent to Afghanistan from Pakistan. There is documented evidence that anti-Indian separatists got combat and sabotage training under CIA instructors at several Pakistani bases, the newspaper stresses.

The Pakistani people have every reason to oppose the home and foreign line of Zia ul-Haq. The military regime counters their action by more repression. But the people are determined to fight for a repeal of martial law, the release of political prisoners, and for really free and fair parliamentary elections.

FRG: REVANCHISTS IN ACTION

Commenting on growing activities of revanchist groupings in the FRG, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, among other things, as follows.

Neonazis dominate the sports clubs of "lions", "red wolves" and "phoenix". Their "lührer" Kuchner, former Bundeswehr officer, openly admits that he successfully recruits from among "shaven-headed fanatics" new so-called "fighters" for "Great Germany", the one that is "über alles" (above all).

Former members of the banned "Hoffmann military-sports group", which is a fascist gang of sadists and murderers, are active members of the "Adelion" club of sports fans. The "Hoffmann men" also visit "united"—the sports fans club of the "Eintracht" team. Recently members of that club together with "looball" fans from "Adelion" took part in a meeting of veterans from the SS division of Adolf Hitler, the newspaper underlines.

Some people in West Germany should like very much to see the horrible crimes of fascism forgotten, to make people forget the tragedy of the past war. Certain circles in West Germany are obviously satisfied with the worsening of the political climate in Europe. The remnants of the Nazi troops, revanchists and neonazis thrive in such a climate.

WHAT IS BEHIND NAMIBIA'S
OCCUPATION

By using "regional" settlement as a pretext, by stepping up terror and repression, colonizers and their patrons are delaying the granting of independence to Namibia, PRAVDA writes.

The interest of American monopolies in Namibia is explained primarily by the presence of rich mineral resources in that country which is managed by the racist Republic of South Africa and is actually its colony.

The present-day masters of Namibia are guided in their actions by the geopolitical factor as well. Namibia has remained as the only buffer between South Africa and independent African countries and the last military-strategic place d'armes north of South Africa from which it can threaten Angola, Zambia and Botswana. These factors help understand why Pretoria spends today 850 million dollars a year on the war against the nation of a little more than one million, why it keeps in the country over 100,000 soldiers of the regular army and special terroristic groupings.

BOTH STUDY AND CREATION

The NEW TIMES weekly publishes an article by the Minister of Education of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Navouth who, among other things, writes as follows:

In the years of Pol Pot regime only one-fourth of all teachers, even fewer students survived. Today, after six years since the victory on January 7, 1979, when an end was put to the ruling of the misanthrope led by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has already 41 thousand teachers, while the number of schoolchildren has risen to 1.5 million. Those who know from first-hand experience what we began with will not fail to appreciate our achievements at what they are worth.

Our main principle in the area of education is to provide for the combination of education with productive labour, and to strengthen the links between school and life. Thus, in the cities, we are planting gardens which are cultivated by the children and their teachers; in the rural areas, schools have plots of land.

Establishments of higher education are an object of our pride. There are only a few of them at our disposal, but they have been fully restored and now train specialists badly needed for national economy.

OF INTEREST

12 million
for 20 years

After the death of a dog the veterinary department of the University of Alabama received 12 million dollars by a will. The document was, naturally, drawn up not by the animal but by its owner, Eleonora Rich, who died in 1966. The main condition for getting the money was that one of the 100 dogs belonging to Rich must live more than 20 years. Thanks to the efforts of scientists this condition was met. The dog of the quadruped, belonging to the Rich line, has now lived 20 years and 10 months.

VIEWPOINT

YEAR OF THE BULL FOR JAPAN

After a recent series of meetings between the US president and other Western leaders, the turn of the Japanese prime minister came in the first days of the new year. According to a Kyodo Tsushin news agency reporter, Nakasone's current visit to the USA reminds one of olden times when Japanese feudals had to go to the capital seeking favours from the ruler.

Though no one expected anything extraordinary from the meeting of old chums—Ronnie and Yashu, as they call each other, still there was definite interest shown in it. For the leaders of two major capitalist powers got together. Significantly, despite the widely advertised personal friendship which allegedly links the president and the prime minister, there are lots of most acute, chiefly economic, problems between these two countries. Suffice it to say that last year the US deficit in its trade with Japan stood at 35,000 million dollars.

• Mikhail Yefimov is our Tokyo correspondent.

Mikhail YEFIMOV*

Tokyo had expected that Nakasone would hardly manage to evade discussions of the very involved problems of trade differences, more precisely a bitter economic war now on between the USA and Japan, and that, like before, he would be pressed by his host into accelerating military construction and coordinating of allied action in this direction. Like at the talks with other Western leaders, the agenda included the issue of coordinating policy towards the USSR.

The current meeting between Reagan and Nakasone, the fifth in the past two years, was held at the Los Angeles Century Plaza hotel recently built on the site of the XXth Century Fox Film Studios famous for its many "westerns", and one could say that the spirit of these films was present at the talks, too.

The most acute matter of trade contradictions was downgraded to a working-procedure level. Nakasone got away with a rather well-rounded phrase to the effect that before next March the Japanese would formulate

the "big seven" meeting at Williamsburg where he was in fact an initiator, naturally along with the USA, of a deployment of US missiles in Europe. In other words, he undertook the role of the chief ally and advocate of the USA in all its major military actions. The Japanese press wrote in this respect that again for another trip by the Japanese premier to the USA the stamping of jackboots is heard still louder.

Apart from all other things, Nakasone's "understanding" means in real life the possibility of Japan's being drawn into the "star wars" project, as it is bound to the USA by an appropriate agreement on the transfer of military technology, and this, in its turn, is a direct breach of the decision taken by the Japanese parliament way back in May 1969 banning the use of space for military purposes.

The results of the Nakasone's visit to the USA produced a wave of indignation in Tokyo, as all the opposition parties issued formal statements describing Nakasone's "understanding" as extremely dangerous for the cause of peace and the fate of Japan itself.

Thus, contrary to all prophecies, the year of the bull started unhappily for Japan—it has already become "a year of confrontation with the government", as it was described by Kyodo Tsushin.

Round the Soviet Union

GROUND COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN BUILT BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND KRONSTADT, A TOWN OF SAILORS AND SHIPBUILDERS SITUATED ON THE ISLAND OF KOTLIN IN THE GULF OF FINLAND. The builders of a complex for protecting Leningrad from floods have closed up a system of stone-and-earth dams along the stretch between Kronstadt and the northern bank of the gulf. A 14-kilometre motorway has been built along the crest of the complex.

THE FIRST STAGE OF RECONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE ANGRENSKY COAL PIT, THE BIGGEST IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. The new production capacity makes it possible to increase the annual extraction of the fuel here by half a million tonnes. The complex which has just been commissioned includes more than twenty projects of industrial, social and everyday purpose. When fully reconstructed extraction of coal in Angren will double.

THE COMMISSIONING OF A NEW CINEMA AND CONCERT COMPLEX CONCLUDES AN ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE ON ONE OF THE NEW AVENUES IN DUSHANBE, CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA). The national colouring to the building is imparted by tracery window frames and wood carving, made by famous folk masters of the republic. In the current five-year period (1981-1985) a Palace of Culture for the trade unions has been built, a youth theatre company moved into a new building, while the republic's puppet theatre is being put up.

Oil from coal

Oil is obtained from coal under a pressure of 100 atmospheres, according to a process suggested by Soviet experts. On foreign-made units the process of

hydrogenation, i.e., the conversion of coal into "coal oil", is taking place under the pressure of 600-700 atmospheres, which makes equipment more sophisticated and production more dangerous.

The first Soviet pilot plant for the production of synthetic fuel,

which can process 5 tonnes of coal per day, has been successfully tested at the Belkovskaya mine in Moscow Region. The plant with a productivity of 75 tonnes per day is being built at the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin in Siberia. The Tsermougl-100 plant, capable of producing 100 tonnes

of high-quality fuel per hour, has been designed. It is also meant for the Kansk-Achinsk basin.

From "coal oil" one can also obtain high-octane petrol, diesel fuel and fuel oil which is of better quality than conventional oil.



A rehearsal.

The variety group.

DANCING AFTER WORK

Jean Anouilh, the famous French playwright, once confessed to writing specially for the bourgeoisie because it alone had enough money to attend the theatre.

In the Soviet Union the prices of theatre and cinema tickets are the lowest in the world. The same concerns other artistic entertainments. The Soviet Union holds the first place in the world by the number of tickets sold to performances, concerts, circus shows, films, and museums. In addition, one-ninth of the Soviet population (approximately 30 million) are engaged in amateur artistic activities.

There are several artistic groups at the Palace of Culture of the Tula Small Arms Factory recently visited by our photo correspondent. The most popular is the folk dance group. Their instructors are professional dancers. They teach voluntarily and free of charge. Factory workers attend rehearsals several times a week, and they regard this as rest. They do not intend to become professionals although they could do that with ease. The Estonian variety star Anne Veski, for example, was an amateur not so long ago.

POWER BRIDGE ACROSS CAUCASUS RANGE

A 500 kV high-tension power transmission line linking the port HEP in Georgia with Stavropol Thermal Power Station in the Northern Caucasus has been put under commercial operation.

The 617-kilometre power line goes right across the summit of the Main Caucasian Range in a mountainous area. It is a masterpiece in complexity. So of the 1,500 pylons were placed at a height of nearly three hundred metres above sea level.

The pylons were brought to the hard-to-access places by helicopters. The builders had to withstand hurricanes and a stifled atmosphere.

Some of the zones along the line are avalanche-prone. Pylons were installed in such a way that they would not be damaged by the hazards of nature. Original engineering solutions were employed.

The line is designed to tie the energy systems of the Caucasus, Northern Caucasus and southern USSR. It will facilitate redistribution of electricity in a huge region, which is very "peak" periods.

New purifying complex in Donetsk

The waters of the Kalaid River, flowing through Donetsk, will become cleaner as a result of a major purifying complex which has been put into operation there. It will help fully process contaminated drainage waters of Donetsk, one of the Ukraine's industrial cities. Every day its powerful mechanical biological filters will clean 100,000 cu m of drained water twice as much as before. The chemical composition will be controlled by special biological laboratory.

Purified water will be used to irrigate vegetable plantations covering 1,000 hectares.

"Intellectual" basis. At the same time, matrimony is entered into at quite an early age. Most frequent are unions between young men and women of between 18 and 23. More and more marriages are consummated between those who are eighteen.

IT'S BIORHYTHMS AGAIN

Candidate of Medical Sciences Leonid Glybin asserts that people are not at all divided into "owls" and "larks". The natural clock within man is absolutely correct, indicating local time with precision in each individual, writes the Far Eastern scientist in IZVESTIA.

He came to the conclusion on the basis of many years of research and experiments carried out at the Maritime Territory Cardiological Centre of which he is the head. L. Glybin's work shows that, within twenty-four hours, the human organism undergoes complex changes. The periods when physiological tones are heightened are replaced by those that lower them. Correspondingly, this changes the capacity for work, the possibility to contract a disease or to get injured is heightened, and so on. It is highly surprising that all these periods are measured out by each organism according to the local time, i.e., these periods are coordinated with the rotation of the Earth around its axis. It is strange that these periods appear to coincide at different latitudes. In Narvik and Novosibirsk, in Leningrad, and in Vladivostok—everywhere the changes occur in keeping with the local time, i.e., in accordance with the geographical longitude. And this intradiurnal temporal structure is equal in different seasons.

Various Soviet and foreign scientific publications have carried more than forty works of the researcher on this subject, notes the newspaper. His conclusions interested foreign specialists, and requests to send the results of the research came from the German Democratic Republic, Colombia, Sweden and other countries. Drivers in the Maritime Territory itself are given specific recommendations by local papers on what days of the day they ought to be more careful, as the greatest possibility that an accident will occur falls on the periods of physiological slumps.

MODERN MARRIAGES

What distinguishes modern newlyweds from those for whom Mendelssohn's wedding march sounded in the seventies? Putting this question to competent people, a correspondent for the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper received the following answer:

There has been a sharp increase in the level demands which the young expect of each other. Not quite long ago, the young husband, among the qualities which he would like to see in his wife, treated as a priority the ability to create comfort in the home, and to be sensible about conducting household affairs, while the demands that prevail today include a desire to have, as a neighbour, a friend who "understands everything", and an interesting interlocutor. Girls' love, namely these qualities first.

In a word, marriage is being increasingly put on an

Places to visit

Pushkin is a town not far from Leningrad. In the past it was called Tsarskoye Selo (Royal Village). Founded at the beginning of the 18th century, it served as a sumptuous residence of Russian Emperors for two hundred years. The town's history has a connection with the name of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin as well as many other writers and poets and personalities prominent in Russian and Soviet culture.

The Palace of Empress Catherine (Yekaterinskaya Dvortsov) which was erected in 1765, is now a museum. There is a pavilion called Agate Rooms, the Pushkin Museum and two other memorials: the Lyceum (where Pushkin studied from 1811 to 1817) and Kitayeva's Cottage, where in 1831 the poet spent the summer with his wife.

The Palace is a masterpiece of Russian Baroque. It looks magnificent. The facade (more than 300 metres long) is richly ornamented with columns, coats-of-arms, figures of Atlases and the openwork of numerous balconies.

One-third of the Palace was occupied by its Grand Hall which had 316 mirrors with gilded carved frames. The mirrors reflected the parquet floor patterns made of precious wood, and the paintings on the ceiling (850 sq metres) were a masterpiece of Venetian artist Giuseppa Veronesi.

After the Great October Revolution the Palace became a state museum.

During the war Hitlerite invaders did not spare this pearl of architecture. It took dozens of years and great care to restore it.

EMPRESS CATHERINE'S PALACE IN PUSHKIN



The Grand Hall.

French art in Kirghiz village

Inhabitants of Komsomol village in the Issyk-Kul Region of Kirghizia (Central Asia) recently visited an art exhibition of French Impressionists.

On show in the house of culture of the collective farm were

works by Monet, Sisley, Pissarro and other artists from the collection of the Kirghiz fine arts museum. Facsimile copies of the paintings were presented to the museum by the widow of noted French artist Léger. The guide

Russian monetary system

An exhibition of the history of Russian monetary system has opened in the ancient city of Pskov. The collection is made up of more than 1,500 coins from the fund of the Pskov historical-artistic and architectural museum-preserve.

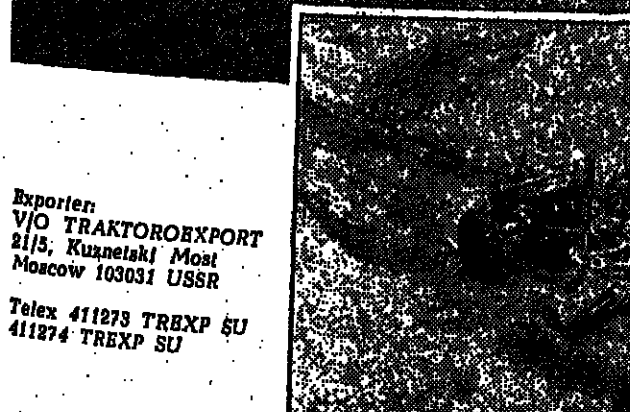
Interest of visitors to the museum is aroused by the round slab of the Yekaterinburg Mint weighing over 1.5 kg. The fifty-granite five-kopek bronze piece of the Yekaterinburg epoch (18th century) also had its own value. The Moscow and Novgorod coins are also represented at the exhibition. The smallest coins weigh milligrammes.

The monetary system in Russia dates back to the 10th century. Until then in circulation were the Arabic dirham, Byzantine milioration, and dinars, which can also be seen at the exhibition. It is worthy of note that the now firmly rooted word "dengi" (money) owes its origin to 15th-century Pskov.

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VIEWPOINT

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS OFFER HIGH PERFORMANCE

Alexei DUMOV

According to Academician Abel Aganbegyan, in the current five-year plan (1981-85) intensive factors will be responsible for 40 per cent of economic growth, while in the next five years two-thirds of overall growth will be achieved through intensification. This requires that new management and control methods be introduced differing from those characteristic of extensive development.

A broad discussion which involved scientists, economists and other experts has resulted in a series of proposals concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism, which are now being tested at factories, design and other organizations and in trade. The largest of these experiments is the one involving 700 industrial facilities belonging to five different ministries which have since January 1984 been working according to new economic guidelines.

The experiment aims at offering a factory more economic independence and encouraging its initiative and enterprise. Downward planned centralized management remained as before, while administrative stimuli have been replaced with economic ones. The economic levers encourage everybody to produce more and of a higher quality at lower costs.

Of course, it is too early to assess all the advantages and disadvantages of the new economic mechanism; the experiment is to last for two years. However, the main conclusion is undoubtedly that the factories of the five ministries taking part in the experiment have shown considerably better performance. Their production costs go down, profits and productivity continue to rise. In heavy and transport engineering productivity over the first nine months of 1984 went up by 6 per cent over the comparable period a year earlier. For electrical engineering the figure is even higher, 7 per cent. The 4 per cent growth in each of the ministries was achieved with unchanged number of jobs.

So, industry does better and payments increase likewise. Over the first six months of 1984, the fund for material incentives grew by 37 per cent over the same period in 1983.

The available data show that better performance is the result of better management and higher discipline. Many initiatives are produced at the shopfloor, because the working people have become more active: thanks to the 1983 law on working collectives.

Beginning from January 1985 the scope of the economic experiment will grow wider to cover the ferrous metal industry, chemical industry, a number of engineering industries and some other spheres. Thus the experiment will gain a larger foothold and a larger testing ground for the new economic mechanism. The ideal experiment is to take place during the next five-year plan period of 1986-90.

Science and technology

LASER

AGAINST GLAUCOMA

By glaucoma we should mean various eye conditions marked by intense intraocular pressure, says Academician Mikhail Krasnov, one of the leading Soviet ophthalmologists.

It was believed until recently, the scientist said, that glaucoma is a disease running a course identical in all patients. Now we know that glaucoma is a term used for a variety of eye disorders which require accordingly different methods of treatment. We are widely using today, and with success, laser, surgical and internal methods of treatment. The surgical or "cold" laser was developed in the USSR. Its basic principle is that a laser beam "rips" the tissue to form a hole, 0.05 mm in diameter, through which intraocular fluid is gradually drained. The operation lasts fractions of a second. The patient feels no pain and, what is the main thing, the operation is not traumatic to the eye.

Laser treatment is extremely effective. Academician Krasnov went on to say: "Suffice it to say that by 80 per cent of patients with early stages of glaucoma are cured completely in this way."

one victory is enough in a man's life. It is necessary to continue working and winning

Yuri PAVLOV

Photo by Volodya Plotnikov

Photo by Valery Plotnikov

6 _____

photos by Igor Miodin

stage M. Mussorgsky's classic
"Boris Godunov", and some other
operas.

Agricultural equipment delivered to the People's Republic of Mozambique is becoming increasingly popular in that African country. At present, more than 650 Soviet tractors, hundreds of grain harvestors and cotton picking machines are operating on the fields of Mozambique. In the first place, this equipment is delivered to state farms and cooperatives. Three major cotton growing states farmed in Nampula Province have been fully equipped with Soviet agricultural machines, while three experimental stations in the valley of the Limpopo River have received sprinklers and other machines.

The USSR also assists Mozambique in operating and repairing the equipment and supplies the necessary spare parts. Soviet experts work at the Mocimango association which services agricultural machines.

⑤ The Shinko Denki comp (Japan) displayed at the Nakhka port new cargo handling technology supplied to the USSR and held a seminar jointly with Soviet specialists. All the marks made at the seminar be taken into account and appropriate changes will be made in the design of different loaders.

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photos by Igor Miodin

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SECRET

When we read Western papers, we get the impression that the Kremlin is only a political symbol. We were surprised to find that it is also a centre of Russian culture. There are very different children in the Kremlin today. There is a huge Christmas Tree and children dance around Father Frost and the charming Snow Maiden. It was most wonderful week.

YIPING CHANG